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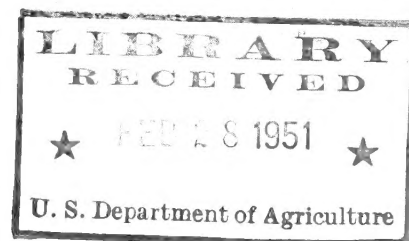
Edward

DIBBLE'S

Farm Seed Facts

1891-1951

Honeoye Falls, N.Y.



1891 *Our 60th Anniversary* 1951

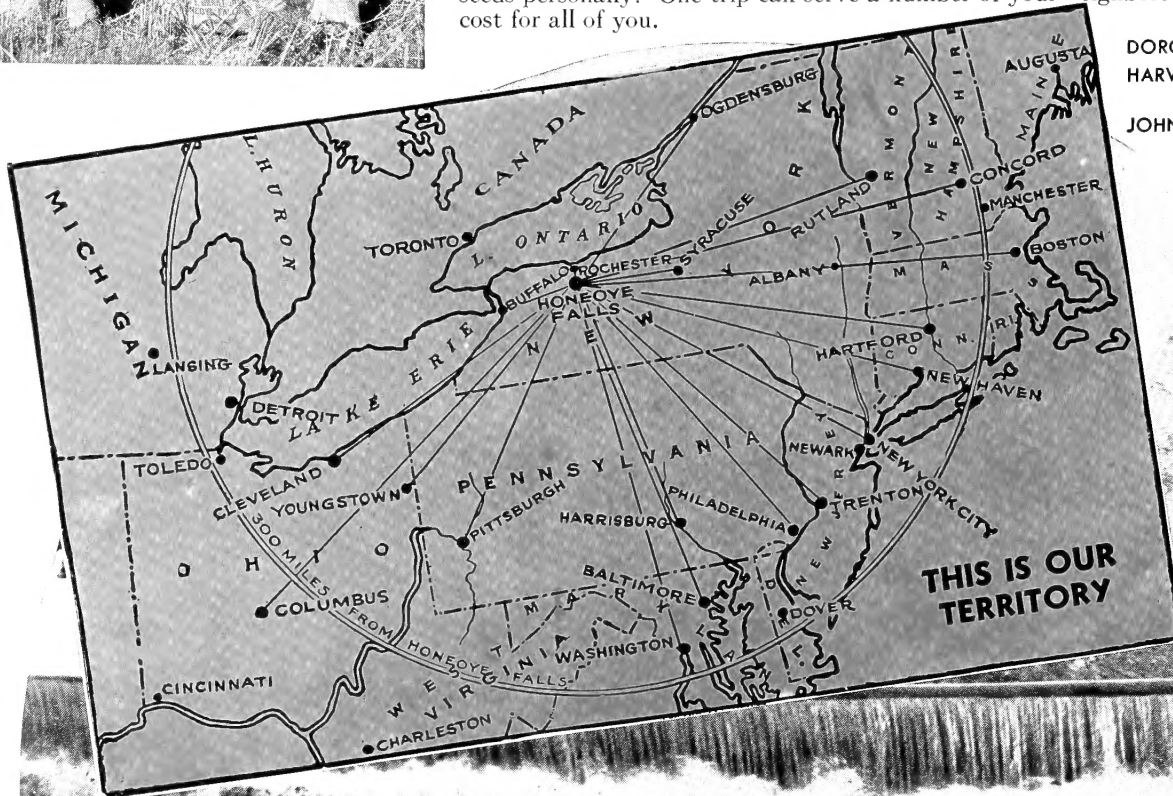
DIBBLE'S Annual Catalog 1951



For sixty years the primary concern of our business has been to supply growers in the Northeastern area of our country with the very finest farm seeds obtainable anywhere—clean, true to name and of high germination. Our founder, Edward F. Dibble, had as his motto: "Farm seeds and farm seeds only; one grade and that the best obtainable at the lowest price consistent with the highest possible quality." We intend to have that as our motto for the next sixty years, too.

We are never satisfied with our product, but are constantly striving to improve it. That is the reason we do not offer a long list of varieties; as soon as we have achieved a better strain of any kind of seed, we discard the inferior sort.

We have a suggestion to make which may speed delivery for you and save trouble and expense: If you live within driving distance of Honeoye Falls, why not come for your farm seeds personally? One trip can serve a number of your neighbors as well and save time and cost for all of you.



DOROTHY DIBBLE MOREY, *President*
HARWOOD MARTIN,
Vice-President and Treasurer
JOHN W. REMINGTON, *Secretary*

Conditions of Sale

We assume responsibility that the seeds or tubers reach the purchaser in good condition. We offer to refund the purchase price of any seeds or tubers found by tests to be unsatisfactory to you within ten days after the seeds or tubers reach you. In common with all responsible seedsmen "The Edward F. Dibble Seedgrowing Company warrants to the extent of the purchase price that seeds or tubers sold are as described on the container within recognized tolerances. Seller gives no other or further warranty express or implied."



HONEOYE
FALLS

EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER • Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

DIBBLE'S Russet Potatoes are round to oblong, of good size, with pure white flesh, russet skin and few, shallow eyes. The quality is superb, and either baked or boiled is not excelled by any other variety. Dibble's Russet is enormously productive and has all the qualities that make for a profitable market Potato. The tubers are as large, or larger, than Rurals, Carman or Raleigh, and where those sorts set only four or five tubers to a hill, the Russet produces eight, ten, or even twelve big tubers. The vines are strong and disease-resistant.

Dibble's Russet Potato is the original round to oblong type of the Russet family. From its first introduction by us in 1912 it has been bred absolutely true to type, and our stock seed is saved from fields entirely free from early or late blight, and where the vines were green and healthy until killed by frost. Our customers say that Dibble's Russets carry these inbred qualities to every locality where they are planted.



DIBBLE'S Russet Potatoes

THE BEST
MAIN CROP



SEMESAN BEL

Organic mercury dip disinfectant for control of scab and rhizoctonia carried on surface of Seed Potatoes. Aids in reducing seed-piece decay. 1 lb. treats 60 to 80 bushels of Potatoes.

See Special Price-List



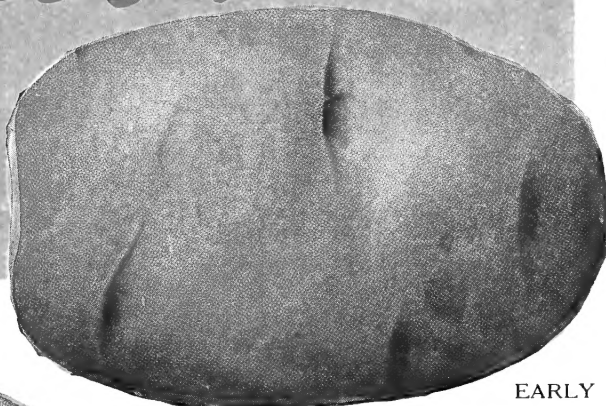
DIBBLE'S
RUSSET.

No better
Potato was
ever eaten.

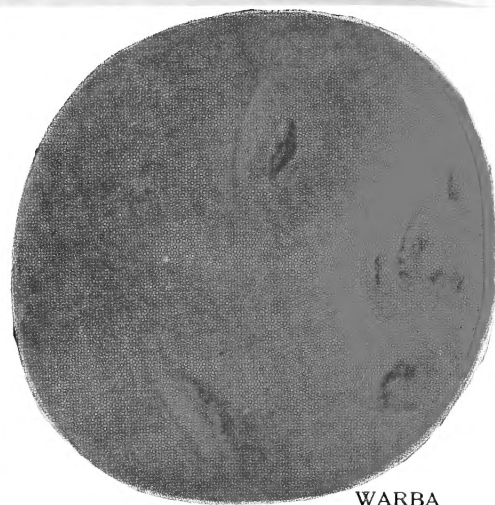


THE *Best Five*

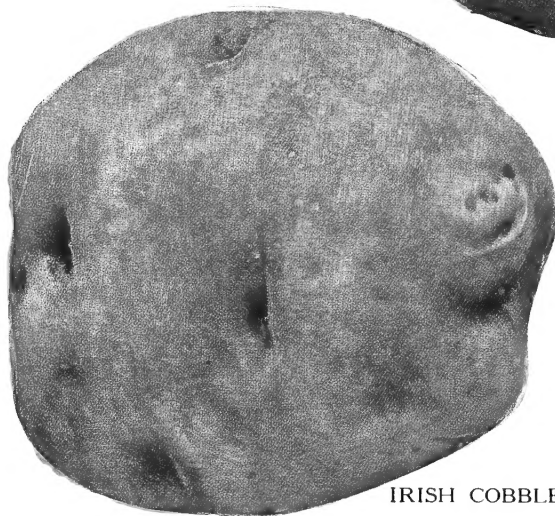
EARLY VARIETIES
OF POTATOES
ADAPTED TO THE
NORTHERN AND
EASTERN STATES



EARLY OHIO



WARBA



IRISH COBBLER

DIBBLE'S IRISH COBBLER

The best early white Potato. Tubers are smooth, round, plump, creamy white; eyes well developed. The white flesh is of excellent quality. A week to ten days later than Early Ohio, but usually more productive, with tubers of good eating quality while the vines are still green. The "best" early for all-round culture. The fields from which we saved stock seed averaged 325 to 625 bushels per acre.

EARLY OHIO

For first early nothing compares with the Early Ohio. It is round to oblong, with pink skin, white flesh of excellent quality, and extra early. Our pedigree stock was grown from North Dakota Certified seed.

WARBA

A seedling of Bliss Triumph from the Minnesota Experiment Station, with smooth white skin and pink eyes. Earlier than the Cobbler and a heavy yielder. If your soil is not heavy, we suggest trying a few Warbas for early market.

CHIPPEWA

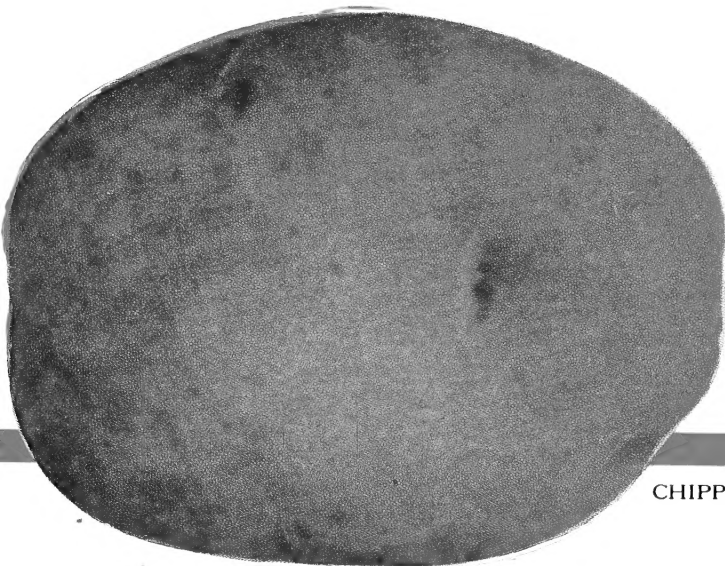
Originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and is seven to ten days later than Irish Cobblers. It sets tubers early and they develop fast. Immune to mild mosaic and superior to the Cobbler in smoothness and whiteness. It has out-yielded the best strains of Cobblers on both muck and upland soils.

HOUMA

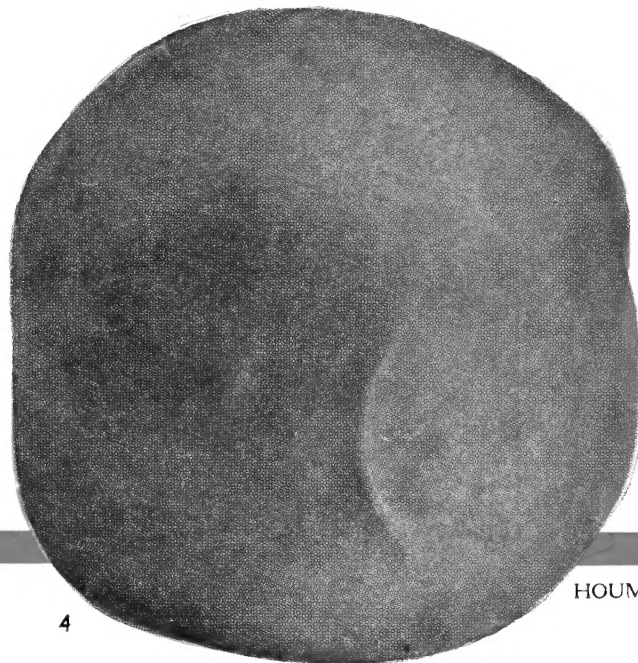
Originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. About as early as Chippewa and about a week earlier than Green Mountain. Tubers short and thick, glossy white; skin smooth, eyes very shallow except at bud end. High internal quality and excellent sales appeal. Resistant to yellow dwarf, mosaic and leaf roll, also to heat injury. Needs same soil as Green Mountain but generally exceeds that variety in yield.

SEED POTATO GUARANTEE

We guarantee our Seed Potatoes northern-grown, carefully assorted for seed purposes, a strictly first-class sample U. S. Grade No. 1 as to size. While we exercise great care to have our Seed Potatoes pure and reliable, so many circumstances may arise over which we have no control that we do not give any warranty, express or implied, nor will we be responsible for the crops grown therefrom. Customers are to examine their Seed Potatoes immediately on arrival, as they are perishable goods, and, if not entirely satisfactory, advise us at once; otherwise it is mutually agreed between the buyer and seller that they are satisfactory.



CHIPPEWA



HOUMA

The Plain Truth About the 1951 Seed Situation

All figures relating to the production of crops harvested in 1950 are taken from the final Government Crop Report issued December 18, 1950 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Total crop production in 1950 was the third largest on record; exceeded only in the years 1948 and 1949. This output exceeds the average of the previous eight years, the most productive period in American agriculture. Farmers attained this desirable result despite reduction in acreage of several important crops and a growing season that had many unfavorable aspects.

ALFALFA SEED: The 1950 production of Alfalfa seed was estimated at 1,878,700 bushels of thresher-run seed; 6% smaller than the record crop of 1949 and 44% larger than the ten year average. Half of this production was from Southern States and not adapted to our Northeastern conditions. Hardy Northern seed is in short supply.

MEDIUM AND MAMMOTH CLOVER: The 1950 crop, estimated at 2,638,300 bushels is the largest on record. There will be plenty of red clover seed and at reasonable prices.

ALSIKE CLOVER: The 1950 crop of 315,400 bushels, although 18% larger than the short crop of 1949 is still short of normal consumption. Alsike seed will be higher priced than Red Clover.

TIMOTHY SEED: The 1950 production of Timothy seed was more than twice the small 1949 crop and 21% above the 1939-48 average. It was estimated at 1,607,000 bushels; the largest production in seven years.

SEED BARLEY: The total production of Barley was estimated at 301,900,000 bushels; 27% larger than the short crop of 1949 and about average for the past ten years. Our own seed barley yielded above average, is showing high test weight per bushel and good germination.

SEED OATS: The total oat crop of 1950 was estimated at 1,465,000,000 bushels, the fourth largest on record; 10% larger than in 1949 and 15% above the ten year average. We have good supplies of adaptable varieties for our Northeastern farms.

SEED CORN: The 1950 total corn crop, estimated at 3,131 million bushels, was 7% below the 1949 production; resulting from a reduced acreage and smaller yields per acre. Weather conditions were only fair during the 1950 corn season. Late planting and early frosts cut production of seed stocks in some areas. Some varieties will be scarce by planting time. Seed corn from our own farms is surprisingly good considering the cool summer we had.

The 1950 Crop of Potatoes

The upward trend in potato yields continued during 1950 and, despite the lowest acreage since 1876, a crop of about 100 million bushels more than the National requirements was produced. Estimated production of 439,500,000 bushels exceeds last year's crop by 7%. Only in 1943, 1946 and 1948 did we raise more potatoes. Potato markets were quiet all over the country during the fall and early winter. Up to January 1 the Government had purchased about 40 million bushels in States operating under the support program.

Despite the fact that many Certified seed growers are disposing of their seed in other channels rather than grade them to the certification standards it appears that there will be ample seed stocks for the reduced acreage that will be planted this year. Lower prices should encourage many farmers to change their seed this year.

War and inflation overshadow everything else in the 1951 farm outlook. There will be a big demand for farm production in 1951 and in spite of higher costs we believe that good farming will be more profitable than in 1950. We can help to make it so by offering the best of farm seeds.

We again urge our customers to place their orders as early as possible and to get their seed stocks on the farm well in advance of planting time. The longer you put off buying the seeds you need the higher prices may be.

Hay Mixtures and Emergency Hay Crops

for producing a

Maximum Crop of Hay on Average Good Soils

		Acre Rate of Seeding	
		Lbs.	Qts.
Red Clover		12	6
Alsike Clover		8	4
Red Clover	} Mixed {	8	4
Alsike Clover		4	2
Alsike Clover	} Mixed {	8	4
Timothy		8	6
Red Clover	} Mixed {	10	5
Timothy		8	6
Red Clover	} Mixed {	6	3
Alsike Clover		4	2
Timothy		8	6
Alfalfa	} Mixed {	6	3
Red Clover		4	2
Alsike Clover		2	1
Timothy		6	4
Alfalfa	} Mixed {	8	4
Timothy		6	4
Red Clover	} Mixed {	3	1½
Alsike Clover		5	2½
Timothy		5	4
Red Top		3	6
Birdsfoot Trefoil	} Mixed {	5	2½
Timothy		6	4
Alfalfa	} Mixed {	8	4
Smooth Brome Grass		8	18
Alfalfa, alone		12	6
Alfalfa, on wheat or with spring grain		15	8
Sweet Clover		18	9

EMERGENCY HAY CROPS

If you are short of hay for this coming season, we suggest that you use some of the following quick hay crops

Two bushels of **Oats** and one bushel of **Canada Field Peas** per acre, sown as early in the spring as possible, constitutes about the best catch hay crop eastern farmers can plant. Cut for hay when Oats are in early milk stage. Seedings may be put out with this mixture, thereby causing no upsetting of the rotation.

SWEET CLOVER, sown with Oats on well-limed land, may be tall enough to cut with Oats, improving its protein content, and may be cut or pastured later.

SOY BEANS make an emergency hay crop, having a feeding value similar to Alfalfa. Inoculate Soy Beans. Drill shallow, on a good seed-bed, after corn-planting time, when weather is warm. Sow 6 to 8 pecks per acre if drilled solid, or 2 to 4 pecks in close rows. Cut after pods form and before leaves start to fall.

SUDAN GRASS, drilled at the rate of 35 pounds per acre soon after corn-planting, makes considerable amount of hay. Cut when just headed out. It will sprout up and make pasture or a second crop of hay.

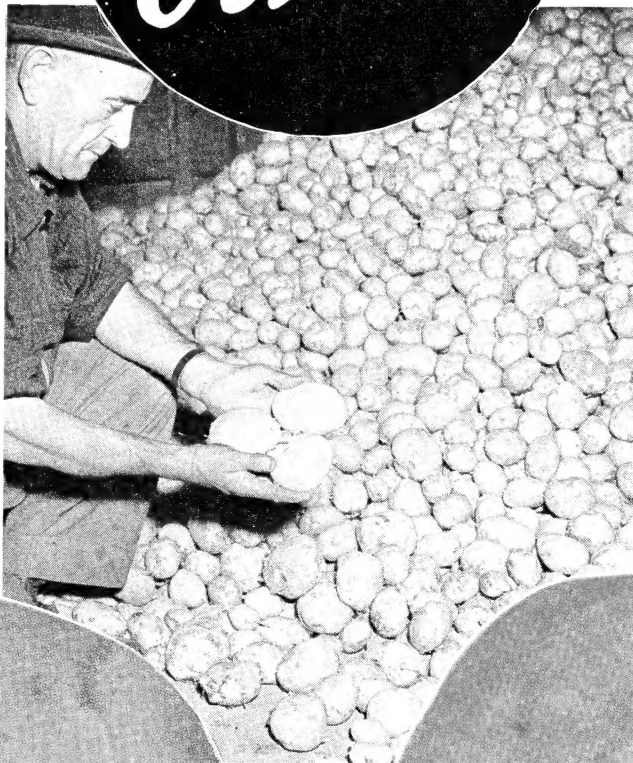
MILLETS are reliable producers and will make a crop in 60 to 80 days. Sow 30 pounds Golden or Hungarian Millet to the acre, or 20 pounds of Japanese, the latter in moist soil. Do not sow till weather is warm, and cut for hay just before the seed forms.

KATAHDIN. The Katahdin was originated as a hybrid by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at its Experiment Station at Presque Isle, Maine. It is a handsome, shallow-eyed, glossy, white-skinned variety that matures a little later than Green Mountain but earlier than the Rurals. It has very few tubers of unmarketable size and has all varieties beaten in uniformity of shape, size and general appearance. It is widely adapted and does especially well on light, friable soil.

DIBBLE'S IMPROVED GREEN MOUNTAIN.

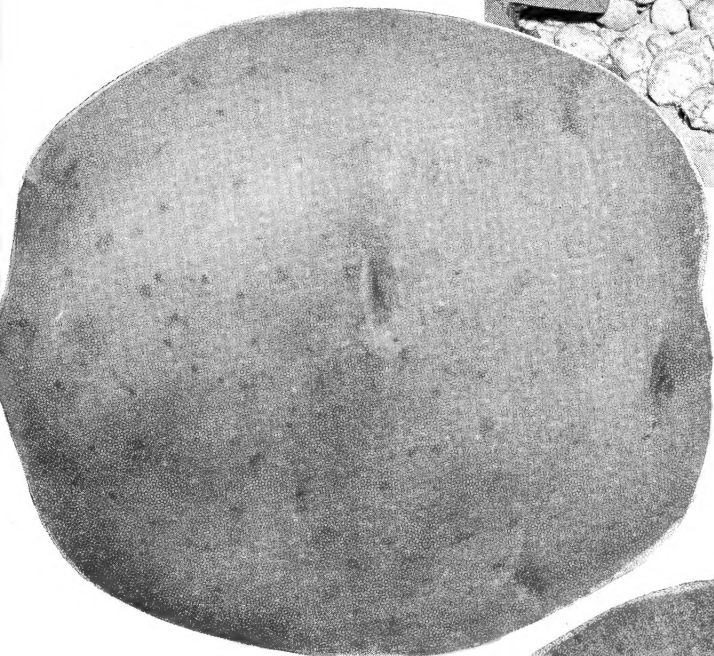
Tubers are uniform in shape, oblong, with two good ends, slightly flattened; creamy white skin absolutely free from disease and with pure white flesh of excellent quality. Well adapted to northern latitudes where rainfall is abundant and the temperature not excessively high. As a rule, they do not succeed as well as the Rural group where they are subjected to unfavorable conditions during the time they are forming tubers.

ONTARIO. Introduced by the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station in 1944 after many years of experimental work by Dr. F. M. Blodgett. It matures later than the Rural and Russet Rural and is resistant to scab, late blight and "Z" disease. Wide adaptation; tubers very smooth, white and slightly elongated. A very promising variety and recommended where scab is a serious problem.



SMOOTH RURAL. The Smooth Rural group includes a large number of strong-growing, late-maturing varieties such as Sir Walter Raleigh, Rural New Yorker No. 2, Carman No. 3, Heavy weight, and Pioneer Rural. They are practically identical. The tubers are white, oval flattened, and regular in form. Collectively they are often referred to as "blue sprout" Potatoes. Recommended for heavier soils and where Potatoes are grown under least favorable conditions. Tolerant of heat and drought; tubers keep well in storage and are slow to sprout in the spring. Table quality is excellent.

KENNEBEC. A new late variety introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Plant similar to Green Mountain but more vigorous. Very promising because it is very high yielding and blight resistant, with high starch content, and the tubers are of fine appearance. Tubers may become oversized unless seed is planted close in row; resembles Katahdin except that it is somewhat more elongated. Widely adapted. Seed demand very active, for this is the first year this variety has been offered to the public.



KATAHDIN



ESSEX

ESSEX. Introduced in 1947 by Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station. More blight resistant than any of the other commercial varieties and can be grown without spraying, except with DDT for insects. Essex is midseason in maturity, with very vigorous, dark green, rough foliage. Tubers very white, short, and thick. Yield is exceptionally high.

DIBBLE'S IMPROVED
GREEN MOUNTAIN



SEBAGO. Originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A high-yielding variety somewhat later than the Rurals. Smooth, white, shallow-eyed tubers thicker than Chippewa and of high table quality. Large, vigorous foliage resistant to heat and drought, blight, yellow dwarf and scab. Especially desirable where blight occurs frequently or where spraying is omitted.

D. B. BRAND

Clover and Grass Seed



• 1950 CROP •

Sweet Clover. Biennial white blossom is the commonest type of Sweet Clover, and the one which has come to the front so rapidly in recent years for forage, pasture, and soil-improvement. It will grow in almost any climate and on almost any type of soil, thriving on land too poor for Alfalfa or Red Clover.

Mammoth Red Clover. Compared with the Medium Red Clover, its flower, foliage, and stems are of darker color; it is later in maturing and of larger growth. When grown on rich bottom-lands or heavily fertilized soil, it makes a very rank growth and often is very coarse; hence the names Sapling Clover, Big Clover, or Pea-vine Clover. One of the best soiling crops. It is recommended for soils of ordinary or low productivity because here it will make a growth similar to Medium Clover on more fertile soils. A good stand of Mammoth Clover will last from 2 to 7 years, depending on conditions. Being 10 to 14 days later than Medium Clover, it will mature with Timothy.

Medium Red Clover. The common Red Clover largely grown throughout the country. This Clover requires well-drained soil and is especially suitable to rich bottom-lands or soils heavily fertilized. If cut early it is possible in a good season to get two or three cuttings.

Alsike Clover. The hardiest of all Clovers; perennial. On rich, moist soils it yields enormous crops. Its greatest value is for sowing with other Clovers and grasses, especially with Timothy.

Ladino Clover. A very large species of White Dutch Clover. More perennial in type than either Red or Alsike and used in pasture and hay mixtures where the aftermath is to be grazed.

White Dutch Clover. A low Clover that spreads by sending out creeping stems that root at the joints. Not adapted for hay but used in pasture and lawn mixtures. On acid soils it quickly disappears.

Wild White Clover. A wild form of White Dutch Clover and a true perennial. On sweet soils it will survive indefinitely without reseedling. Use in the better grades of pasture and lawn mixtures.

WE CONTINUE our well-known policy of handling just one grade of seeds, and that the best money will buy; nothing else goes into our warehouse, and nothing but the best can therefore go out to our customers.

The average analysis of D. B. Brand Clover and Grass Seeds at various experiment stations was above 99.60 per cent purity. Part of the samples were drawn by the official inspectors, some sent direct by us, and one-half were made for our customers.

Thoroughly cleaned seed of high germination, and from regions adapted for sowing in your territory, is the kind you want to sow.

The Clovers and other Legumes will put atmospheric nitrogen in the soil for you. Sow them liberally, and use Dibble's D. B. Brand.

BEWARE OF ORDINARY TIMOTHY-ALSIKE MIXTURES

A boon to farmers wanting High-Grade Seeds at a Money-Saving Price. What they are, where they come from
AN IDEAL SEEDING FOR 10 ACRES: 2 bushels of Timothy-Alsike Mixture plus 1 bushel of Medium or Mammoth Clover

IN SOME of the northwestern states, especially Minnesota, and in certain sections of Canada, Alsike and Timothy grow naturally together, ripen at the same time, are harvested and threshed, and as the seed grains of Alsike and Timothy are practically of the same size, the two varieties cannot be separated.

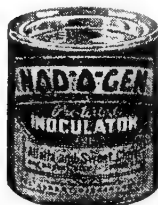
We frequently are able to buy round lots of these fancy Mixtures containing 20 per cent or more of Alsike at only slightly higher prices than for the best Timothy, and as we pass these seeds on to you at our usual small margin of profit, you get the Alsike you need in your seeding Mixture at a little above the regular *Timothy Price* and then

by adding the required amount of our D. B. Medium and Mammoth Clovers, you have an ideal Mixture and save money.

This is briefly the story of the Natural Mixture. Now these Mixtures are good, bad, and indifferent, and no one should buy a Mixture of any kind without a positive guarantee from a responsible seller as to the purity and also the percentage of each variety of seed in the Mixture. We sell just one grade—the best—and give, on our guarantee tag attached to each bag, the purity, germination, and percentage of Alsike and Timothy in this particular Mixture. The quantity of the two principal seeds may vary in different lots, but in all cases you will find “less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent of weed seeds.”

NOD-O-GEN The Pre-tested Inoculator

When ordering cultures specify kind of seed to be inoculated



FOR CLOVERS
 Medium, Mammoth, Alsike and White
 1-bus. size.....\$0.50
 2 1/2-bus. size..... 1.00

FOR SOY BEANS
 2-bus. size.....\$0.30
 5-bus. size..... .55
 30-bus. size..... 3.00

FOR ALFALFA AND SWEET CLOVER
 1-bus. size.....\$0.50
 2 1/2-bus. size..... 1.00

FOR VETCH AND PEA
 1-bus. size.....\$0.35
 100-lb. size..... .55

Birdsfoot Trefoil. A long-lived hardy forage legume adapted to a wide range of soil conditions and ideally suited to use as hay and pasture for long-term seedings.

Timothy. Most valuable of all the grasses, especially in the North. It is better adapted to clay than to sandy soils and is at its best on moist and fertile soils.

Red-Top. No other grass will grow under as great a variety of conditions as Red-Top and will thrive on almost every type of soil except sand. It is a rapid grower and is chiefly used as a wet-land or sour-land hay-crop, often with Alsike and as a pasture grass on damp soils.

Kentucky Blue Grass. This is the most valuable grass for permanent pastures and lawns. It is hardy and thrives under heavy grazing. Soils of the moderately moist, medium to heavy types which produce the best Timothy are well suited for Kentucky Blue Grass.

Orchard Grass. A long-lived perennial that gets its name from its ability to grow in the partial shade of orchards and open woodlots. Its principal use is for pasture and hay under shady or dry conditions.

Brome Grass. An erect perennial with strong creeping root-stalks. Makes a thick firm turf and thrives well on dry, loose soil. Seeded with Alfalfa, 8 pounds of each per acre, it makes good summer pasture or hay crop.

Reed's Canary Grass. A hardy native perennial which is attracting wide attention as a forage crop because of its ability to grow well on lands too wet for the common farm crop.

Domestic Rye Grass. A winter annual, recommended for a winter cover-crop. Twenty pounds per acre sown broadcast at the last cultivation of corn will produce a real sod. The amount of root growth is several times that of Rye and helps to prevent washing and to improve soil conditions after a Rye-grass cover-crop is plowed.

Sudan Grass. A quick-growing annual grass that has few equals as an emergency pasture during dry spells.

NITROGEN is the one plant food you CAN grow!

For best growth, and to put atmospheric nitrogen in the soil, it pays to inoculate all legumes. The cost is trivial compared with the profit. Legumes are clovers, peas and beans, alfalfa, soy beans, vetches and other plants that grow seeds in a pod. Their roots are the home of bacteria that draw fertility-building nitrogen from the air and store it in swellings on the roots, called nodules. These nodules not only feed nitrogen to the crop they are on, but rot in the ground and supply valuable nitrogen to the soil.





D. B. Brand Red Clover,
99.60 per cent pure

Buy Alfalfa Seed from Alfalfa Growers

1950 Crop

DIBBLE'S Alfalfa Seed, grown in the cold states adjoining Canada, is absolutely hardy, producing perfect, permanent seedlings when other seed fails.

Alfalfa is the most wonderful and productive plant of the clover family. It will grow on any good corn or wheat land, or on any soil that will give a good catch of clover. Once established, it is very hardy, sinking its roots deeply after moisture and nourishment, and the severest drought or coldest weather will not kill it.

Grows 3 to 4 feet high, can be cut two or three times each season, and produces four to five tons of hay to the acre. A ton of well-cured Alfalfa equals a ton of wheat-bran. With corn fodder or ensilage, it makes an ideal feed for milch cows or steers, and horses thrive on it when fed intelligently with a proper grain ration. A field well set to Alfalfa will last from ten to twenty years.

We sell Alfalfa subject to your test, the test of your State Experiment Station, or that of the United States Department of Agriculture. Keep your seed ten days, and if you are not convinced that it is as good as we say, return it at once; we will refund your money and pay the freight both ways.

We use all reasonable care in packing and sending out our Alfalfa Seed, but, as so many circumstances may arise after it leaves our possession, over which we have no control, we therefore do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for the crop.

DIBBLE'S SEED FARMS

Headquarters for Alfalfa Seed

Every bushel is northern-grown, hardy, acclimated, and the only kind to insure success on northern farms, the kind we use to produce what has been called by farm experts "the best 100 acres of Alfalfa this side of the Rocky Mountains."

Alfalfa seed from the Far North is never too plentiful. Hardy northern seed is always in demand and should not be compared with cheaper southern seed. Insist on DIBBLE'S D. B. BRAND. A good stand of Alfalfa on a field doubles its value.

Grimm and Canadian Variegated Alfalfa

Extremely hardy. Recommended for use in the seeding of most Alfalfa fields in New York and adjoining states. Experimental results generally justify its use.

Ranger Alfalfa

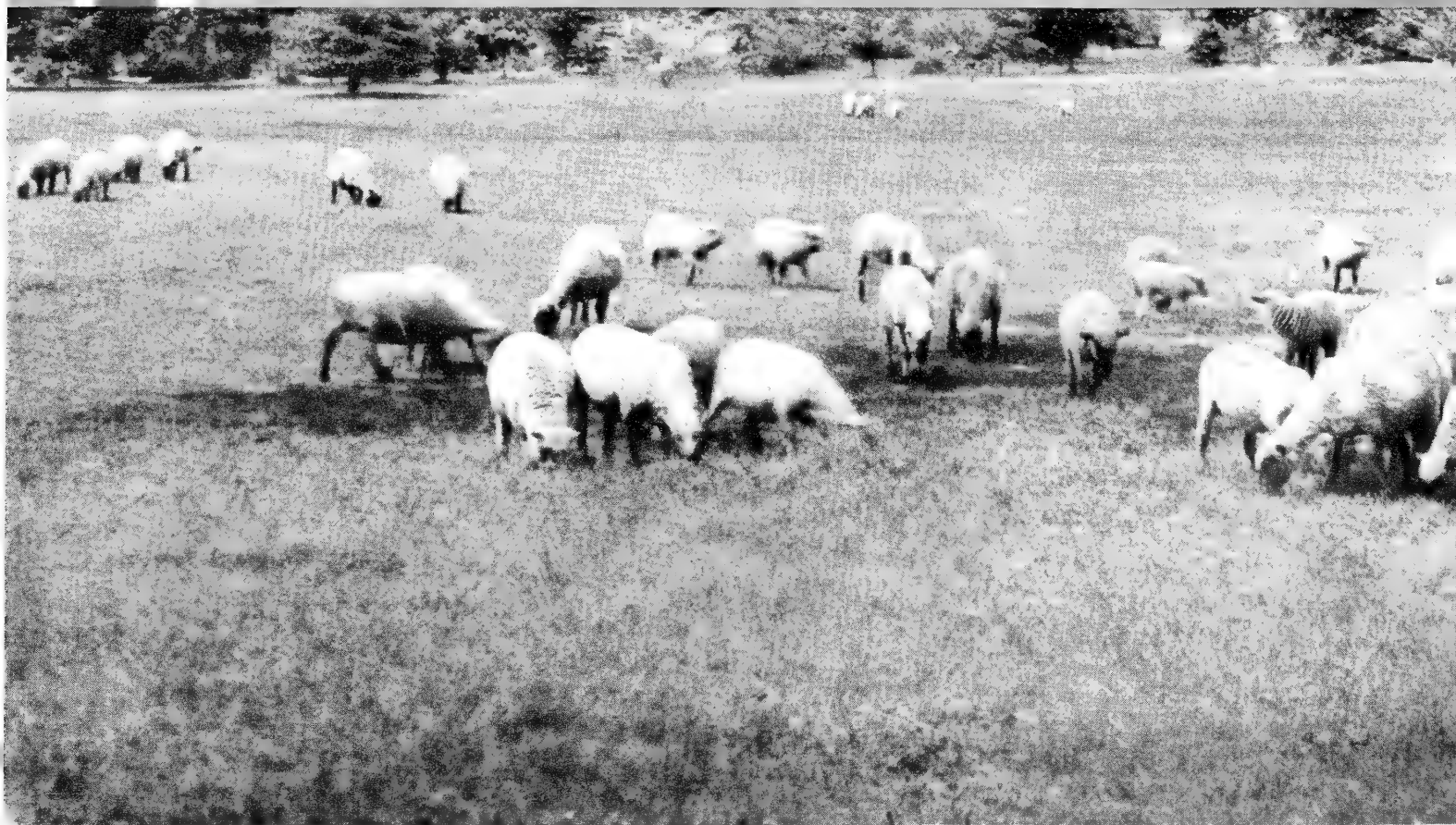
Ranger, a long-lived Alfalfa, is highly resistant to bacterial wilt. It is winter hardy and is therefore well suited to our Northeastern conditions where a long-lived stand is desired. The only practical way to control wilt is to use a resistant variety, and for this reason we recommend Ranger as the variety to use where wilt may be a factor, and if you wish to leave the seeding for a period of several years.

Common Alfalfa

May be used on natural Alfalfa soils of the East where Common Alfalfa has grown successfully and where it is to be left down only two or three years.

D. B. Brand Alfalfa, 99.50 per cent pure or better; the best obtainable. Average analysis of all our D. B. Brand Alfalfa Seed sold during the last ten years was above 99.60 per cent pure and dodder-free.

DIBBLE'S Northern-Grown ALFALFA SEED



THE hay crop is the most important one on the livestock farm and, next to silage corn, hay produces the greatest quantity of total digestible nutrients to the acre. Every farmer should be sure of a good supply of high-quality hay because it will reduce the grain bill and increase the check for livestock products.

We feel that the first essential in getting a good yield of high-quality hay is to seed a mixture of grasses and legumes that are adapted to the soil. There is no magic in mixture making but there is a vast difference in the quality of the seeds used. The safest thing to do is to use our D. B. Brand and be sure of the highest quality that money can buy.

Compare quality and prices and we will have your order; in fact, we have scores of letters from farmers who testify to the superior quality of D. B. Brand Clover and Timothy and who also saved from fifty cents to several dollars per bushel by buying from us.

Notwithstanding the fact that our seeds are tested in our own laboratory, we sell our D. B. Brand Seeds subject to your test, the test of your State Experiment Station, or that of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Keep your seed ten days after arrival, test it as you wish, and if you are not convinced that it is as good as we say it is, return it at once; we will refund your money and pay the freight both ways. Samples free.

We use reasonable care in packing and sending out our Clover and Timothy Seed, but as so many circumstances may arise after they leave our possession, over which we have no control, we therefore do not guarantee nor will we be responsible for the crop.

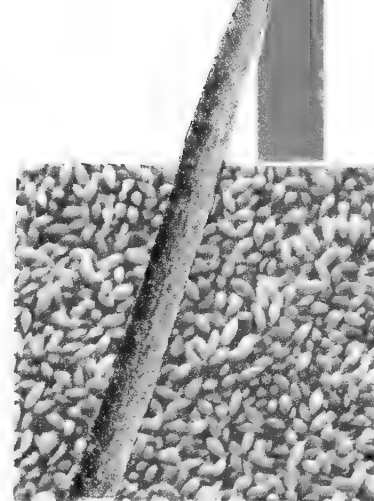
"The Cream of the Crop"



**99.50 %
Pure or Better**



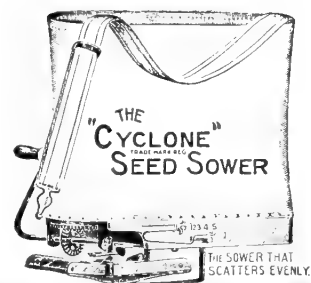
**Every Bushel
American Northern-Grown**



D. B. Brand Timothy.
99.75 per cent pure

THE CYCLONE SEED SOWER

This Seed Sower can be used for sowing clover, timothy, lawn grass seed, and all other seeds that can be sown broadcast. It is easy to operate and made of the best materials. Has positive force-feed and is quickly adjusted for different seeds. The touch of a lever will start or stop the flow of seed. Seed cannot clog or rush. Container is made of heavy canvas ducking and holds about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel. \$4.10 postpaid.



D. B. Brand TIMOTHY and CLOVER SEED



ALFALFA-GRASS MIXTURES

For Hay or Silage

Alfalfa	8 lbs. or 4 quarts
Timothy	6 lbs. or 4 quarts
Total for 1 acre.....	14 lbs. or 8 quarts

Timothy is more easily and quickly established than Smooth Brome Grass on land that is not in a high state of fertility.

For Hay or Silage

Alfalfa	8 lbs. or 4 quarts
Smooth Brome Grass.....	8 lbs. or 18 quarts
Total for 1 acre.....	16 lbs. or 22 quarts

These must be seeded separately. Brome Grass seed may be mixed with small grain; it may be sown with a hand seeder. In any case, it should be seeded shallow, but covered.

Both Alfalfa and Smooth Brome Grass are very drought resistant and require fertile, well-drained soil. Smooth Brome Grass is one of the most palatable grasses either as hay or pasture. It is often slow to become established and for one season or longer the harvest is likely to be nearly clear Alfalfa. It should be seeded only where it is to be left for 3 years or longer.

For Hay, Silage or Pasture

Alfalfa	8 lbs. or 4 quarts
Ladino Clover	1 lb. or 1/2 quart
Smooth Brome Grass.....	8 lbs. or 18 quarts
Total for 1 acre.....	17 lbs. or 22 1/2 quarts

Brome Grass seed must be sown separately. It may be mixed and sown with spring grains or sown with a hand seeder. It should be seeded shallow, but covered.

This seeding requires fertile, well-drained soil. The mixture is not difficult to cut while the Alfalfa persists.

If managed to retain a good stand of Alfalfa, much of the Ladino Clover is likely to be crowded out. If the crop is kept closely grazed, the Alfalfa will not last long.

GENERAL-PURPOSE MIXTURE

For Hay, Silage or Pasture

Alfalfa	6 lbs. or 3 quarts
Medium Red Clover	2 lbs. or 1 quart
Ladino Clover.....	1 lb. or 1/2 quart
Timothy	6 lbs. or 4 quarts
Total for 1 acre.....	15 lbs. or 8 1/2 quarts

The proportion of Alfalfa should vary from 6 to 2 pounds according to how favorable the situation is for Alfalfa. As the Alfalfa is reduced, the Clover should be increased correspondingly.

For Hay or Silage

Alfalfa	6 lbs. or 3 quarts
Medium Red Clover	2 lbs. or 1 quart
Alsike	2 lbs. or 1 quart
Timothy	6 lbs. or 4 quarts
Total for 1 acre.....	16 lbs. or 9 quarts

This is a modification of the General-Purpose Mixture for short rotations where the crop is not to be pastured and where, for any reason, Ladino Clover is not wanted.

A seeding of this mixture cannot be expected to last long on land or under management which will not support a vigorous growth of Alfalfa.

CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURES

For Hay or Silage and Pasture

Medium Red Clover	6 lbs. or 3 quarts
Ladino Clover.....	1 lb. or 1/2 quart
Timothy	6 lbs. or 4 quarts
Total seed for 1 acre.....	13 lbs. or 7 1/2 quarts

This mixture is recommended for seeding on soils not suitable for Alfalfa.

Modification for Dry, Shaley Soils:

Mammoth Red Clover.....	6 lbs. or 3 quarts
Timothy	6 lbs. or 4 quarts
Total for 1 acre.....	12 lbs. or 7 quarts

Clover will last only one year.

Modification for Wet Land:

Alsike Clover.....	3 lbs. or 1 1/2 quarts
Ladino Clover.....	1 lb. or 1/2 quart
Timothy*.....	6 lbs. or 4 quarts
Red Top.....	2 lbs. or 2 quarts
Total for 1 acre.....	12 lbs. or 8 quarts

*The use of Timothy is optional. It may be omitted, making a total of 6 pounds of seed per acre.

For Pasture or Silage

Ladino Clover.....	1 lb. or 1/2 quart
Orchard Grass	8 lbs. or 18 quarts
Total for 1 acre.....	9 lbs. or 18 1/2 quarts

These should be sold separately. The acreage of this mixture should be kept small enough so that it can be properly managed, because overripe orchard grass is neither palatable nor nutritious and tall, dense growth crowds out Ladino Clover.

This mixture produces a high-yielding crop, but it can seldom be made into high-quality hay. Any growth that cannot be closely grazed should be clipped and made into silage. Size of fields and grazing management plans should be made with this in mind.

POULTRY PASTURE MIXTURE

Ladino Clover.....	1 lb. or 1/2 quart
Wild White Clover....	1 lb. or 1/2 quart
Timothy.....	5 lbs. or 3 1/2 quarts
Kentucky Blue Grass.....	5 lbs. or 11 quarts

Total for 1 acre... 12 lbs. or 15 1/2 quarts

For poultry pasture or permanent pasture where midsummer moisture is high. *Omit wild white clover for poultry pasture seeding and for permanent pasture if plants were present before plowing, as good stand will volunteer.*

This mixture is recommended only for those areas to be left permanently in pasture where midsummer moisture conditions are adequate for such shallow-rooted plants as Wild White Clover and Kentucky Blue Grass.

For Diversion Ditches and Sod Waterways

Add 5 lbs. Domestic Rye Grass and 2 lbs. Red-Top to above mixture.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL-GRASS MIXTURES

These mixtures are suitable for long rotations and for areas to be left continuously in hay or pasture. They are recommended only where the seeding is to be left down for three years or longer.

For Hay, Silage or Pasture

Birdsfoot Trefoil.....	5 lbs. or 2 1/2 quarts
Timothy.....	5 lbs. or 3 1/2 quarts
Total for 1 acre.....	10 lbs. or 6 quarts

This mixture should not be sold mixed. Birdsfoot Trefoil seed should be inoculated with the proper nitrogen-fixing organisms and mixed with the Timothy seed immediately before sowing.

A satisfactory stand of Birdsfoot Trefoil is more certain if seeded without a nurse crop. Clover, either seeded or volunteer, is likely to cause a failure or poor stand of Birdsfoot.

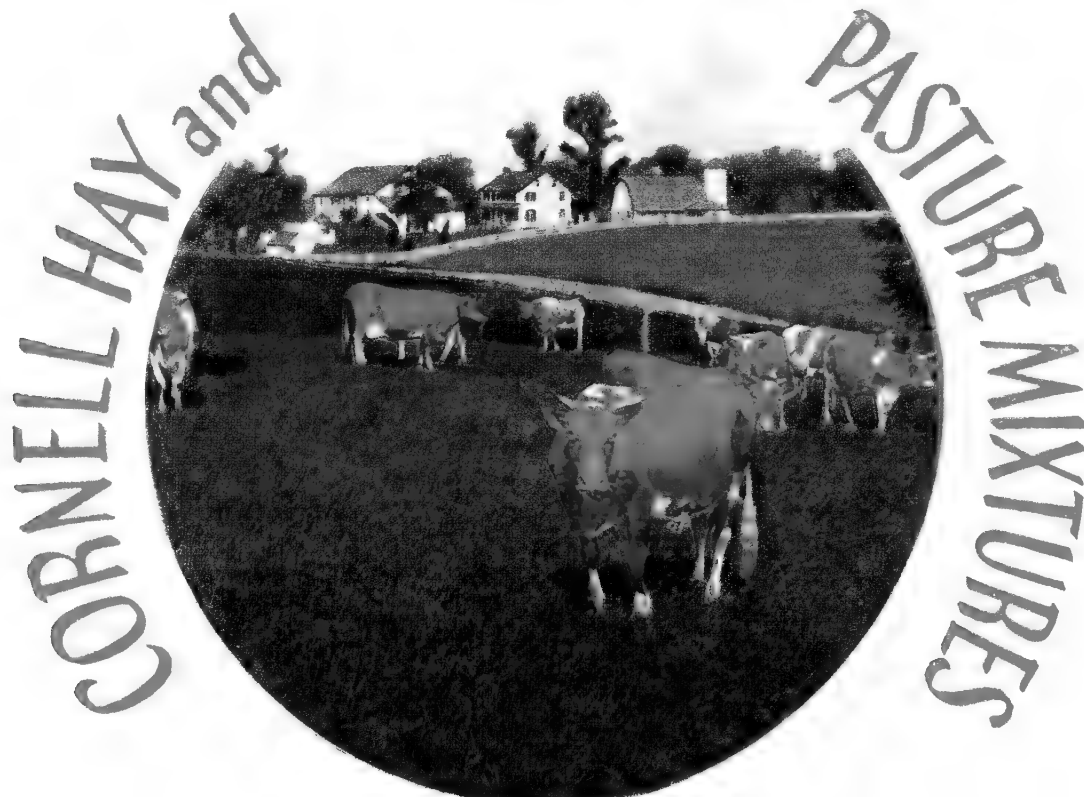
For Hay, Silage or Pasture

Birdsfoot Trefoil.....	5 lbs. or 2 1/2 quarts
Smooth Brome Grass.....	8 lbs. or 18 quarts
Total for 1 acre.....	13 lbs. or 20 1/2 quarts

Birdsfoot Trefoil should be inoculated with the proper nitrogen-fixing organisms immediately before sowing.

Brome Grass seed may be mixed with small grain or it may be sown with a hand seeder. It should be sown shallow, but covered.

This mixture is recommended for use only on well-drained soils.



LAWN GRASS MIXTURES

Seed the lawn in early spring or early fall. We list two Mixtures for various conditions.

A well-kept lawn is a joy to any home-owner and will actually increase the value of his property. Good lawns once established will last a lifetime.

Dibble's Lawn Grass Mixtures are superior in quality because they are composed of only those grasses found to be suitable for the best lawns in New York and adjoining states, and only the highest grade of these individual grasses is used.

Dibble's Red, White and Blue Lawn Mixture

Contains only the highest grades of Kentucky Blue Grass, White Clover, and Red-Top, mixed in the proper proportions. This has proved to be the best Lawn Mixture for any locality where Kentucky Blue Grass thrives, regardless of fancy names or cost. Sow 5 pounds per 1000 square feet.

The above Lawn Mixture can be furnished without White Clover, if so desired, at the same price.

Dibble's Shady Lawn Mixture

Rough-stalked Meadow Grass (*Poa trivialis*) is included in this mixture because it is the best grass for heavy, moist soil, or in moist shade. New Zealand Cheiving's Fescue is also included because it does well in dry shade or sandy soils where other grasses fail. Sow 5 pounds per 1000 square feet.

Should you desire any other special mixture, kindly send us specifications and let us quote or order individual seeds separately.



Maturity Guide

FOR DIBBLE'S SEED CORN

NEXT to hay, Corn is the most important crop on the livestock farm. The dairy farmer is mainly interested in Corn for his silo, while many other farmers need a Corn to husk and crib for feeding. It is important to select a variety that will mature for the purpose for which it is to be used. If for silage, it should be in the hard dough stage when put in the silo; if for grain, it should be mature enough so that it will keep in the crib without danger of molding. In other words, the Corn

crop should be at the proper maturity before frost, whether for silage or for grain. Naturally a later-maturing variety can be planted for silage than for husking.

We list below the varieties of Hybrid and Open-pollinated Corns that we recommend for various conditions on Northeastern farms. They are listed in order of maturity as tested on our own farms. The maturity dates are average and, of course, will vary with the locality and the season.

EARLY 100 to 110 days	{	Wisconsin 275	}
		Cornell E-10	
		Cornell 11	
		Cornell M-1	
		Wisconsin 335	
MEDIUM 110 to 115 days	{	Mam. 8-Rowed Yel. Flint	}
		Cornell 29-3	
		Early Moo-Mix (see note)*	
		Ohio M-15	
MEDIUM LATE 115 to 125 days	{	Ohio K-24	}
		West Branch Sweepstakes	
		Leaming	
LATE 130 days	{	Med. Moo-Mix (see note)*	}
		Lancaster Co. Sure Crop	
		Mammoth White Dent	

Mainly for grain production where early Cornell 11 matures for grain. Recommended for silage at high elevation and Northern areas.

For grain where growing season is fairly long, as in valleys of medium and low elevation and Western New York. Excellent silage Corns for farms at intermediate elevation in Northeast.

For grain only in limited areas where Corn growing conditions are very favorable. For silage under favorable Corn growing conditions. Valleys of low elevation and Western New York.

Not recommended for grain purposes. For silage in those sections of the Northeast having an exceptionally long growing season.

Note: *Medium and Early Moo-Mix for silage only.



HARWOOD MARTIN, Vice-President and Treasurer of our Company, checking over an excellent field of Cornell 29-3 just before harvesting for seed.

DIBBLE'S Double Cross Hybrid CORN

WISCONSIN 275 CORN

This is an outstanding yellow dent hybrid for short-season areas. It matures several days earlier than Early Cornell 11. Stalks are sturdy and of medium height. Ears are drooping and medium to large in size, with 12 to 16 rows. Yields are high for such an early-maturing hybrid.

WISCONSIN 335

This hybrid, developed at the University of Wisconsin, is a cross between a Yellow Dent single cross and a Red Dent single cross. The resulting crop will be red with yellow variations. It is about one week later than Wisconsin 275, and for an early strain is very tall, leafy, medium easy to husk, and is outstanding as a silage producer in short-season areas.

OHIO M-15

Ohio M-15 was developed at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. It is an outstanding yellow dent hybrid maturing about one week later than Cornell 29-3. From extensive trials and observation we can recommend this variety as a silage Corn for general use in New York State at elevations up to 1200 feet and in other sections of the Northeast having similar growing seasons. In those sections of the Northeast having a longer growing season than central New York, Ohio M-15 will prove to be an outstanding grain Corn.

OHIO K-24

Ohio K-24 is a remarkable yellow dent hybrid Corn. It is a tall variety, growing vigorously and standing very erect. This variety has been outstanding among the many hybrids in the New York State trials during the past several years. Ohio K-24 is a little earlier maturing than West Branch Sweepstakes. While it is too late for a grain Corn in New York State we can highly recommend this variety for a silage Corn in western New York, the lower Hudson Valley and similar regions. Any grower who has been using West Branch Sweepstakes or needs a Corn having a longer growing season than Cornell 29-3 should try this Ohio K-24.

MOO-MIX

Moo-Mix is a blend of Lowe Improved Hybrids, scientifically blended to assure you plenty of nearly mature ears plus lots of green foliage at silo-filling time. Moo-Mix stays in good condition for ensiling over a long period of time. Use the Early Moo-Mix where West Branch Sweepstakes is used for ensilage and the Medium Moo-mix where Lancaster County Sure Crop is commonly used.

CORNELL M-1

Cornell M-1 is just later than E-10, is slightly larger in plant growth, and has remarkable standability. During 1949 and 1950 when root and stalk rots were extremely prevalent, this hybrid was exceptional in its ability to stand erect under the most severe conditions where other hybrids thought to have excellent standability were badly infected resulting in broken and down stalks. Cornell M-1 is recommended primarily for silage for a large part of the dairy-producing area where Corns as late as Cornell 29-3 or Ohio M-15 fail on the average to get to a desirable stage of maturity for silage.

HYBRID CORNELL 29-3

Hybrid Cornell 29-3 is a double cross hybrid Corn developed at the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station by inbreeding and crossing. The varieties used in making this double cross are inbred strains of Luce's Favourite, Onodaga White Dent, Cornell 11 and Bloody Butcher.

In Dibble's Hybrid Cornell 29-3 we now have a hybrid Corn that is adapted to our Eastern conditions. It matures in about 110 to 115 days and has the widest adaptability of any Corn grown in the Northeastern territory. The ear is 9 to 10 inches long and 2 inches in diameter, tapering slightly. It is yellow Corn with a slightly reddish tinge and showing deep amber between the rows. Very distinct.

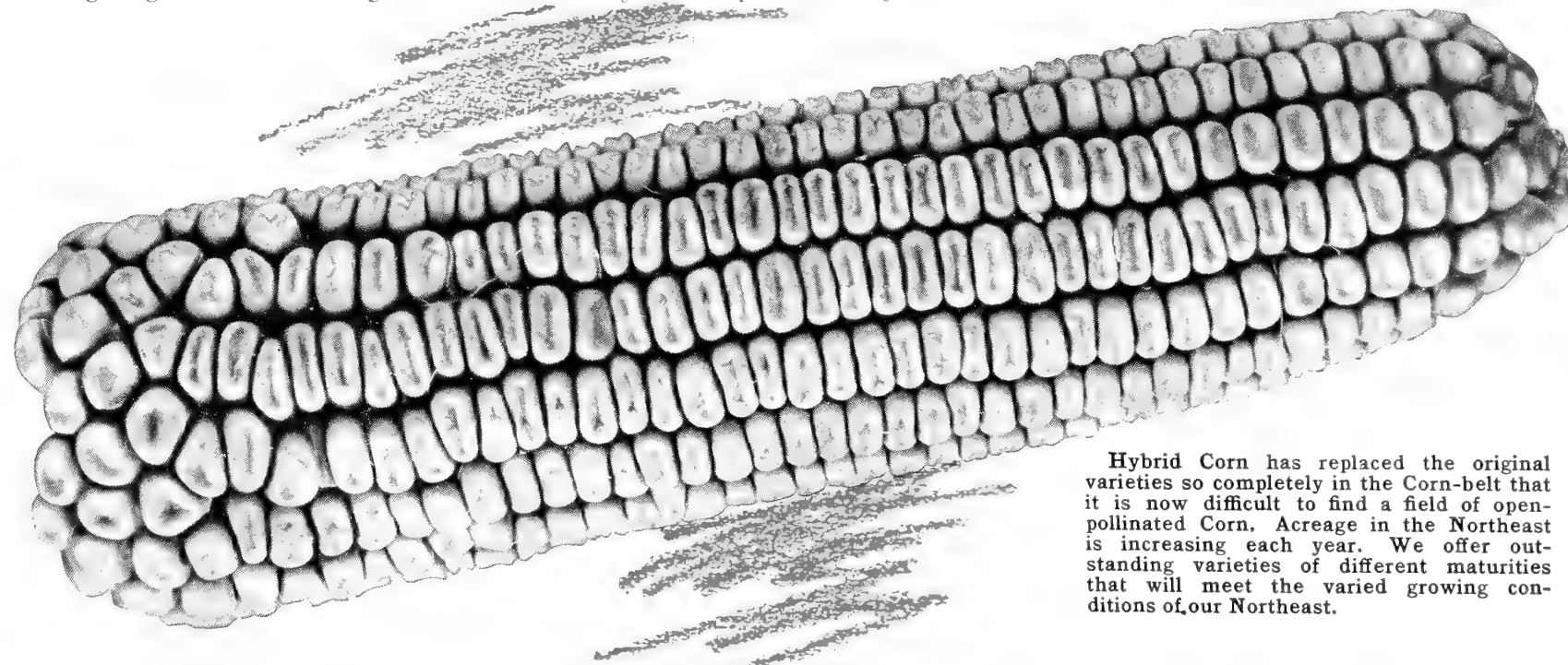
We recommend it for ensilage wherever West Branch Sweepstakes or Leaming is now used, and for grain wherever a late strain of Cornell 11 matures. Comparative tests show it produces 40 to 50

per cent more grain at silage-cutting time and 15 to 20 bushels more of dry shelled grain per acre at husking-time.

Our seed is from carefully selected ears, thoroughly re-cleaned and graded, of splendid germination, and we sell it subject to your test on our money-back-if-you-want-it guarantee.

CORNELL E-10

Cornell E-10 is an early-maturing yellow hybrid primarily for grain production. It is adapted to all areas where Cornell 29-3 or Ohio M-15, on the average, reach the hard dough stage of maturity. It will also mature for grain at elevations considerably above these areas and can be used as a silage Corn at high elevations and under unfavorable Corn-growing conditions in the state. Trials over a series of years and under a wide range of conditions have shown Cornell E-10 to mature early, yield better than most hybrids in its maturity group, and produce an excellent quality yellow grain.



Hybrid Corn has replaced the original varieties so completely in the Corn-belt that it is now difficult to find a field of open-pollinated Corn. Acreage in the Northeast is increasing each year. We offer outstanding varieties of different maturities that will meet the varied growing conditions of our Northeast.



Ready for the silo. It has reached the hard dough stage.

Improved **EARLY LEAMING CORN**

Just 125 years ago (1826) a variety of Yellow Dent Corn was introduced to American farmers and named for the originator, Mr. J. B. Leaming. Soon "Leaming Corn," through sheer merit, became the most popular of the Dent Corns. Dibble's Improved Leaming is at least ten days earlier than the common Leaming of commerce. We recommend it as the most popular open-pollinated variety for ensilage purposes for the Middle and New England States.

Our Improved Leaming reaches the hard dough stage for ensilage here in Western New York in from 105 to 115 days of good Corn weather; the stalks average from 10 to 15 feet in height, and we have put into our silos, many a time, 30 tons of ensilage per acre, that would have husked 100 to 125 bushels of ears.

For over 100 years Leaming has proved to be one of the best varieties for ensilage.



Filling the old Corn-crib. Plenty of feed for the coming year.

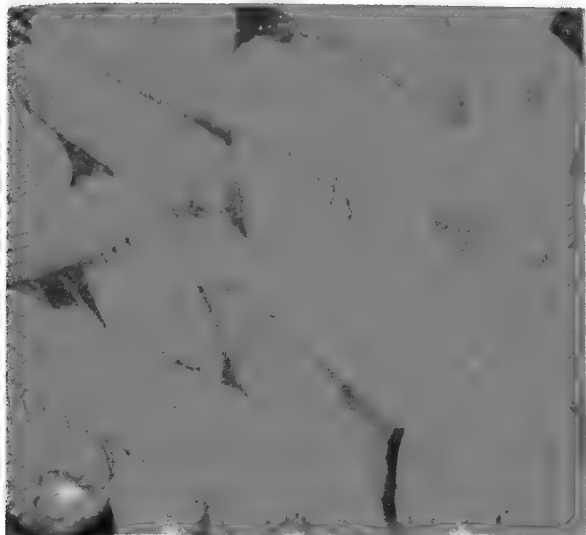
Mammoth Eight-Rowed **YELLOW FLINT CORN**

is the best Flint Corn in cultivation either for crop or silo. It is the largest-growing Flint variety, and one of the earliest, maturing here in the Genesee Valley in around 100 days. The stalks average 8 to 10 feet in height (under good cultivation sometimes 12 to 14 feet), from 1 to 3 feet taller than other Flint varieties we have grown alongside. The stalks leaf profusely nearly to the ground, and the stalks and leaves are sweet, making it the most desirable ensilage variety for those sections of our country known as "Flint Corn Land."

LANCASTER COUNTY SURE CROP

A splendid Corn of Pennsylvania origin and a leading variety in Lancaster County, the most productive agricultural county in the state.

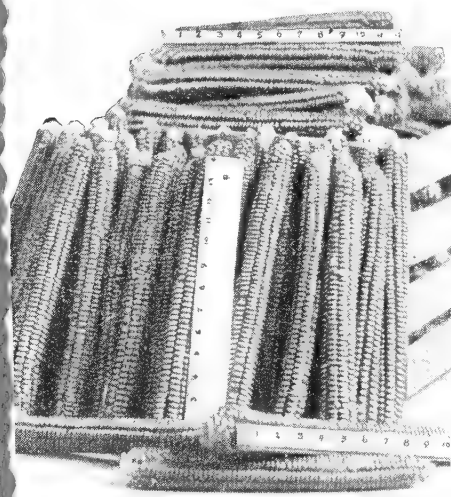
Sure Crop is developed from two well-known old varieties. It has long, rather large ears and small cob, is an extremely heavy yielder, medium as to time of ripening, with stalks 10 to 18 feet high. Rich protein content makes it most desirable for ensilage. Practically sure to ripen on good Cornland anywhere in the East in the latitude of Pennsylvania where the parent seed-stock was grown.



CORNELL 11

CORNELL 11

Cornell 11 was developed by ear-to-row selection from Pride of the North and differs from it mainly in being about two weeks earlier in maturity while in stalk it is about 1 foot shorter. The ears are characteristically cylindrical in shape, 6 to 8 inches long, usually not well filled at tips and of 14 to 18 rows, with cob rather large. The kernels are medium broad and thick and rather shallow as compared with Leaming. The color is yellow but some reddish ears appear. The selection was designed not for producing a "Show" Corn but for high yield of grain and early maturity. Cornell 11 is recommended by the New York State Department of Plant-breeding as one of the most desirable varieties for the hill sections where the seasons are short.



DIBBLE'S MAMMOTH EIGHT-
ROWED YELLOW FLINT CORN

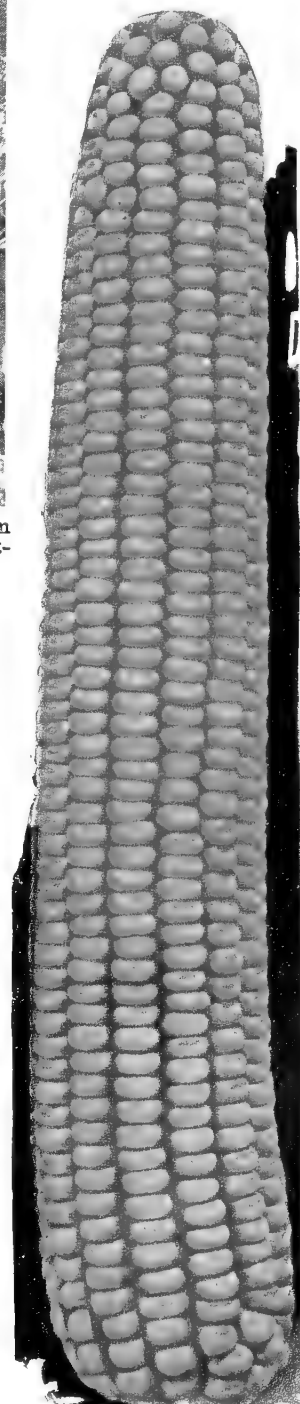


A perfect stand of Lancaster County Sure Crop from Dibble's seed and on a neighbor's farm; ears well dent-ed and ready for the silo.

DIBBLE'S SEED-SOWING TABLE

The months mentioned below each variety, are the time of seeding.

	Pounds per Acre
Common Alfalfa.....	15 to 20
April, May, June, Aug., Sept.	
Grimm Alfalfa.....	15 to 20
April, May, June, Aug., Sept.	
Alsike.....	8 to 10
Feb. to June, Aug., Sept.	
Barley.....	96
April to June	
Corn, Field.....	10 to 12
May	
Corn, Ensilage.....	15 to 20
May, June	
Red Medium Clover.....	10 to 15
Feb. to May, Aug. to Nov.	
Mammoth Red Clover.....	10 to 15
Feb. to May, Aug. to Nov.	
Oats.....	80 to 96
March to May	
Peas, Canada.....	90 to 120
March to May	
Timothy.....	12 to 15
April to June, Aug., Sept.	
Sudan Grass.....	20 to 25
Late May to early June	
Japanese Millet.....	20 to 25
Late May to early June	
Hungarian Millet.....	40 to 50
Late May to early June	
Golden Millet.....	40 to 50
Late May to early June	
Sweet Clover.....	15
March to Aug.	



DIBBLE'S LANCASTER
COUNTY SURE CROP



John Burton, Brookline, N. H., harvesting on August 25, West Branch Sweepstakes that was planted May 16

West Branch Sweepstakes Ensilage CORN

Ten days earlier and much more desirable in every way than the old Sweepstakes Ensilage Corn. This variety is grown for us in Central Pennsylvania near Williamsport. The New York State College of Agriculture found it gave a large green tonnage and matured early enough to qualify as an excellent silage variety. It ears heavily and matures earlier than most other varieties sold under the name of Sweepstakes.

Our West Branch Sweepstakes is a blend, made by crossing Lancaster Sure Crop, White Cap Yellow Dent, and a red variety of the Bloody Butcher type. The plant is a vigorous grower, 10 to 15 feet on good soil, ears 8 to 12 inches in length, with 12 to 20 rows of kernels. Cob is usually large and rather well filled at the tip. The color of kernels varies from Red to White Cap Yellow Dent.

We have been selecting for the red-kernel type and have thereby cut down materially on the percentage of white-cap yellow ears. Some ears, however, have kernels with very light-colored caps and only a tinge of red on the sides of the kernels. Others are nearly red.

Our West Branch Sweepstakes is the most popular open-pollinated ensilage variety in all sections of New York State, except at high elevations where an earlier sort is needed.



WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES

ARASAN

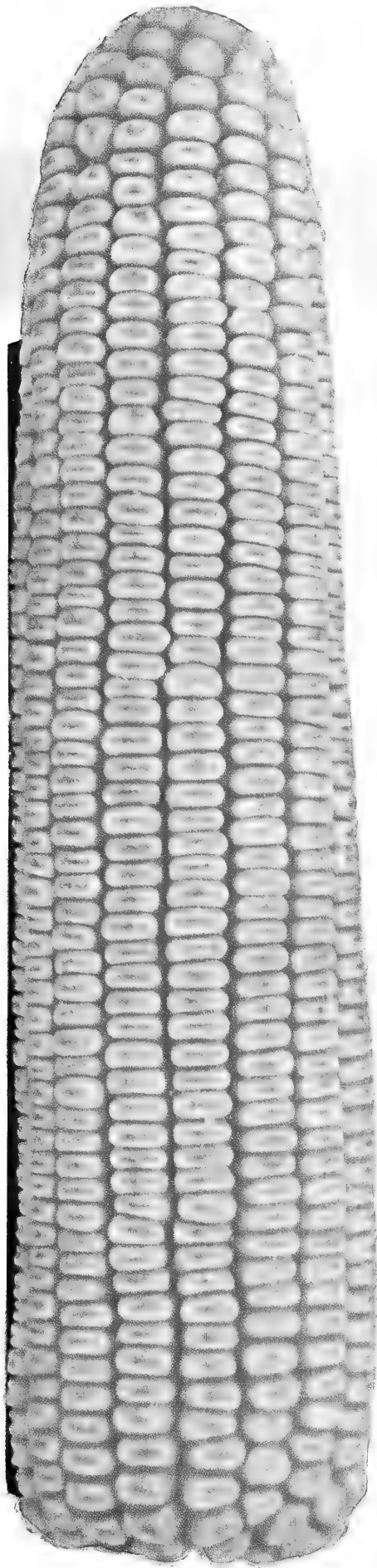


Arasan has replaced Semesan Jr. for the treatment of seed corn. Usually reduces losses from seed decay and damping-off. Two-way action: as a disinfectant, generally destroys many surface seed-borne organisms; as a protectant, generally protects seed against soil-borne organisms, reducing seed decay. May be applied prior to, simultaneously with, or subsequent to the addition of Crow Repellent. $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce treats 1 bushel of corn.

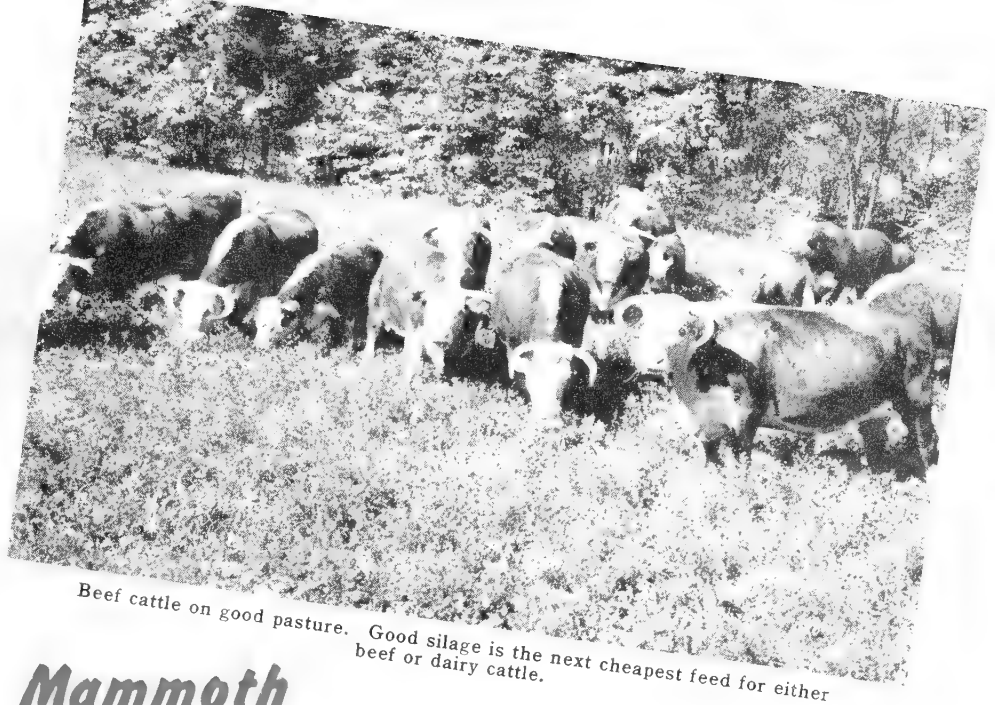
$\frac{3}{4}$ oz. 25c., 8 ozs. \$1.00

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GROWING CORN

1. Corn yields best when a good sod is well manured and plowed under at least two weeks prior to Corn planting.
2. Weed control is most efficiently attained by successive seed-bed operations prior to planting.
3. For silage, select a medium tall, leafy, erect, productive Corn that will reach hard dough stage by harvest.
4. For grain, select a Corn that is productive, has sturdy stalks and will get fully ripe.
5. Plant May 10 to 25, soil and weather conditions permitting. Follow fertilizer recommendations.
6. For grain, Corn in 36-inch rows should average one stalk per foot of row, and for silage one stalk per 9 inches of row.
7. Round or small kernels produce as much Corn per acre as flat kernels, provided the proper planting rate is used. Test for accuracy of planting.
8. Weeds should be controlled when small by shallow cultivation. Deep cultivation prunes Corn roots and reduces the yield.
9. For maximum yields postpone harvest of silage till ears are at least in hard dough stage and of grain till ears are fully mature.



MAMMOTH WHITE DENT



Beef cattle on good pasture. Good silage is the next cheapest feed for either beef or dairy cattle.

Mammoth White Dent CORN

Grows the tallest and is the most leafy of any of the big varieties of Ensilage Corn with which we are acquainted, and is the only big, rank-growing White Corn that is, in our opinion, adapted to the Northern States.

Our seed stock of this variety is grown in latitude 41° and during the past ten years it has thoroughly matured and ripened slightly farther north. Northern-grown Seed Corn is the kind for farmers in the Northern States to plant.

Our Mammoth White Dent is the largest, strongest-growing White Corn, whether Flint or Dent, that is adapted to the Northern or Central States. This variety is a very hardy, extremely rapid grower, and under favorable conditions, with first-class culture, will produce crops 14 to 20 feet in height.

There may be some other varieties of White Corn that will grow as big foliage as our Mammoth White and in the North, but on our own farms, and under our own observation, there has been no other kind to compare with it. It should be planted early because it requires a longer season than West Branch Sweepstakes.

Near the Soil...

Let us never forget that the cultivation of the earth is the most important labor of man. Unstable is the future of a country which has lost its taste for agriculture. If there is one lesson of history that is unmistakable, it is that national strength lies very near the soil.

—DANIEL WEBSTER.

Dibble's Seed Corn Guarantee

We guarantee every bushel of our Seed Corn to be northern-grown and thoroughly re-cleaned. Our germination tests show 90 per cent or above, and we sell Seed Corn subject to your test.

You may keep our Seed Corn ten days, test it any way you wish, and if it does not "make good," return it immediately and we will refund your money, paying the freight both ways, or refill your order. We use reasonable care in packing and sending out our Seed Corn, but as so many circumstances may arise over which we have no control, we do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for the crop grown from any of our seeds.

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT



These black-winged robbers won't stay long in a field protected by Stanley's Crow Repellent. Not poisonous, and does not affect the corn—but the crows leave. A 60-cent can treats a bushel of seed.

1 qt. \$1.75
(enough for 4 bushels
of seed corn)

1 pt. 1.00
(enough for 2 bushels
of seed corn)

½ pt.60
(enough for 1 bushel
of seed corn)

DIBBLE'S

Seed Oats



CERESAN M is the best disinfectant for use on wheat, oats and barley. It protects the crop against many important diseases caused by organisms carried on the seed and in the soil. 14 ounces will treat 28 to 30 bushels.

See Special Price-List

Mohawk...

The Mohawk Oat was released by Cornell University to seed producers in 1947. Mohawk has exceptionally high yielding ability with high resistance to Helminthosporium blight and rust, which makes it a very dependable variety. Very stiff straw, early maturing, medium height, and heavy meaty kernel. A variety of wide adaptation, highly recommended for all sections of our territory. An excellent sort with which to make seedings. On fertile dairy farms where many other Oats tend to lodge, Mohawk has shown very good standability. Sow 2 bushels per acre.

Advance...

Advance is a new Oat released by Cornell in 1949. It is a medium early Oat, being two to four days later than Mohawk and 6 to 8 inches taller. The straw is stiffer than the common tall midseason varieties such as Lenroc and Goldwin. It has a plump, meaty, high-test weight kernel. Advance has disease resistance similar to Mohawk and Clinton, being highly resistant to blight and rust. This Oat is adapted to all Oat-growing areas of the Northeast and is especially recommended to those dairymen desiring more straw than that provided by Mohawk and Clinton. Try a few of this new variety, and sow 2 bushels per acre.



Professor Neal F. Jensen of Cornell standing in a plot of Oats, showing the comparative height of Advance and Mohawk Oats. Advance Oats, on the left, 6 to 8 inches taller than Mohawk on the right.

We offer five outstanding varieties of Oats that have proved their worth on our Northeastern farms. Weather conditions in our territory last year were favorable for a good Oat crop. Our Seed Oats were harvested in excellent condition. Test weight is high and germination above average. You will make no mistake in sowing Dibble's Seed Oats.

Heavyweight...

The Heaviest American Oat Grown

While in search of new varieties of Oats of value in the Northwest, where the best Oats are grown, we found, in Wyoming, several fields of a new variety with tall, stiff straw standing shoulder high and the heaviest American Oat grown. When these fields were threshed, the yield was over 100 bushels per acre and the weight over 45 pounds per measured bushel of pure white, thin-hulled grain. We purchased the entire lot, and from this source secured our stock seed of this, in our opinion, the heaviest and most productive American Oat. This was some twenty years ago. During that time we have distributed over 600,000 bushels to our customers, and wherever grown, it has given wonderful yields in comparison with other varieties grown alongside. Crops averaging "just twice" the yield of common Oats have been reported to us by our customers. This Oat is of the Swedish type and being generations from the original importation, the law requires us to use the words "variety unknown."

Dibble's Heavyweight Oats have made wonderful yields for a large number of our customers in many states. We read of remarkable records and big yields of Oats in the western states, under irrigation, but right here, in the East, Dibble's Heavyweight Oats have produced record-breaking crops. Average weight 40 pounds per measured bushel. Sow $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

Goldwin...

The Goldwin Oat was developed by the Plant Breeding Department at Cornell University and a limited amount was first offered for sale in 1946. Goldwin is a high-yielding, smut-resistant variety, has a bright yellow grain with a high per cent of meat, and the straw is reasonably stiff. In various state tests it has outyielded other varieties. If this Oat can be planted early so as to resist rust injury, there is no variety that will give you as good a yield. The supply this year is limited. Sow $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

Clinton...

The Clinton Oat was developed by the Iowa Experiment Station and like Mohawk is resistant to blight and rust. It is very similar to Mohawk in performance and adaptation. Sow 2 bushels per acre.



Photograph above shows a beautiful field of Mohawk Oats that was a joy to harvest.

DIBBLE'S SEED OATS Guarantee

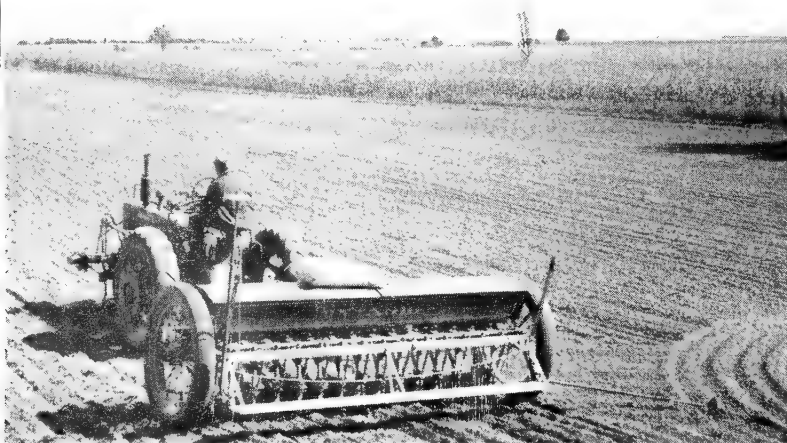
We guarantee our Seed Oats thoroughly re-cleaned by the best mills known to the trade, and in first-class condition for sowing. Keep our Seed Oats ten days, test them, and if not entirely satisfactory in every way, return them at once and get your money back.

We use all reasonable care in packing and sending out our Seed Oats, but as so many circumstances may arise after they leave our possession, over which we have no control, we do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for the crop grown from any of our seeds.

DIBBLE'S SEED BARLEY

ALPHA BARLEY

Alpha Barley originated from a cross of the Manchuria, a six-row Barley, and the Champion of Vermont, a two-row sort. It is a medium-tall, stiff-strawed, two-row variety maturing somewhat later than standard six-row types. These characteristics make it especially desirable for sowing with oats for growing a mixed grain crop. This Barley has been a consistently high-yielding variety at the Cornell Experiment Station for the past twenty-five years. It is now the leading variety in New York State. The kernels are large, plump, and heavy, and the yield of the grain excellent. Alpha Barley has yielded 70 bushels per acre on our own farms.



Sept. 14, 1949: Drilling Winter Wheat on one of our own farms. Hybrid Seed Corn in adjoining field.

MOORE BARLEY

Moore is a superior new variety of Spring Barley with good yield, strong straw, resistance to several diseases and favorable malting qualities. It was developed at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Moore is a variety of hybrid origin involving three parents, including Wisconsin No. 38, Chevron and Olli. It is a white, six-rowed, smooth-awned, spring variety with a moderately compact head and long, wide-spreading awns.

Although the yield of Moore Barley may not be significantly above that of Wisconsin No. 38, we feel that its improved strength of straw, standability, and moderate resistance to stem rust, mildew, and the spot blotch diseases are distinct advantages. We therefore recommend this new Moore Barley to those who wish a stiff-strawed, six-rowed type.

WONG WINTER BARLEY

*Available After August 1, 1951,
for Sowing in September*

Wong Winter Barley is a new cross made in China by Professor Wang (pronounced Wong). It is a six-rowed Barley with short heads and grayish white kernels. Its chief merit is high yield and exceptionally stiff straw.

The Plant Breeding Department of Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station at Ithaca brought this Barley from China in 1934. Tests made at the Ithaca Station and on regional plots indicated the superior qualities of this new Winter Barley both in yield and stiffness of straw.

For three years the Plant Breeding Department from our State College conducted trials of Winter Barley on one of our farms and each year this new variety, Wong, surpassed all others. From their trial plots we obtained 2 bushels of seed in the fall of 1940 and planted it on 2 acres of ground. From these 2 acres, using only 1 bushel of seed per acre, we obtained 120 bushels of clean seed. Several fields were planted in the fall of 1941. These fields averaged 55 bushels of seed per acre. Our 1950 plantings are looking fine and will be available after August 1, 1951.

By all means try some of this Wong Barley, using 5 to 6 pecks per acre, and sow a little earlier than for winter wheat.

May we send you a price-list on August 1, 1951?

For September Sowing... WINTER WHEAT, BARLEY and RYE

On request we will send you a price-list on August 1 quoting seasonable seeds for August and September sowing. Indicate on order sheet if you would like this price-list or drop us a postcard about August 1. We will have available:

Yorkwin Wheat. A high-yielding white Wheat; very winter hardy and of good milling quality.

Cornell No. 595 Wheat. A new variety of white Wheat. It has very stiff straw, is very winter hardy and gives promise of replacing Yorkwin.

Nured Wheat. A new high-yielding red Wheat especially desirable for feeding.

Wong Winter Barley. A new variety. See above for full description.

Cornell 76 Rye. Highest yielding selection from Cornell.

Rosen Rye. A variety of Russian origin.

Balbo Rye. Widely used in sections of the corn belt and gaining in popularity in the Northeast.

Good seed of Cornell No. 595 Winter Wheat, a profitable crop on many a farm in our territory. It pays to sow good seed.



We will send them our Catalogues and Price-Lists at once, and we thank you in advance for your courtesy in this matter

EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER

STATE



THE Soy Bean was introduced into America over 100 years ago but at first very little attention was given to it. In 1907 there were only 50,000 acres planted but since then the acreage has increased three hundred fold. No crop was ever used for so many purposes.

Eastern farmers should increase their acreage of Soy Beans because:

1. They may be sold as a cash crop or mixed with other grains raised on the farm to make a high protein dairy feed.
2. They may be grown with corn to increase the feeding value of silage made from the combination as compared to silage made from corn alone.
3. They may be used as an emergency hay crop. Soy Bean hay has a feeding value similar to alfalfa.
4. They may be cut and fed as green roughage.
5. They may be used for grass silage.
6. They may be used to plow under for green manure. Being a legume, they are one of the best plants for soil-improvement. A two-ton crop of Soy Beans adds as much nitrogen to the soil as seven tons of manure.

From hundreds of varieties that have been introduced from China, Korea and Japan, or developed in this country, only a few, on account of their seasonal requirements are adapted to the climatic conditions of the North-eastern territory.

Varieties to Use for Grain or Seed

CAYUGA. The earliest high-yielding variety recommended for grain production in New York State or in regions having a similar growing period. Planted in late May or early June this variety is ready for harvest by the middle of September. Use 35 to 40 pounds of seed per acre when planted in 21 to 28-inch rows or 90 to 100 pounds when drilled solid or in 14-inch rows.

EARLYANA. Earlyana is a new, early-maturing, high-yielding, high-quality Soy Bean introduced by the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station. It is taller and a little later than Cayuga. The threshed Beans are uniformly yellow in color, slightly oval in shape, medium in size, with a satisfactory oil content. Row planting is advisable because of the tall habit of growth resulting in a tendency to lodge when planted too thick. When planted in late May or early June the Earlyana Soy Bean has never failed to ripen on our own farms here in Western New York.

Use 35 to 40 pounds per acre when planted in 21 to 28-inch rows, or 60 pounds when drilled solid or in 14-inch rows.

For Silage, Hay or Green Manure

LINCOLN. A new cross between Mandarin and Manchu, maturing in about 110 days. The seed is yellow with a black scar and resembles Manchu in general habit and growth. The Lincoln Soy Bean has largely replaced Manchu and other varieties of similar maturity.

For silage use 15 pounds Soy Beans and 15 pounds corn to the acre; for hay or green manure use 6 to 8 pecks if drilled solid, or 3 to 4 pecks in close rows. If used for hay, cut after pod form and before the leaves start to fall.

Before planting Soy Beans be sure to inoculate them with Nod-O-Gen. The little time and trifling expense involved are very much worth while when you consider the benefit inoculation brings to the soil. Nitrogen—the all-important element needed by your crops—will be replenished in your soil instead of used up when you plant inoculated Soy Beans.

DIBBLE'S NOD-O-GEN



**The Pre-Tested
INOCULATOR
for Soy Beans**

**2-bus. size . \$0.30
5-bus. size . .55
30-bus. size . 3.00**

DIBBLE'S *Cabbage Seed*



WE USE all of the experience we have accumulated in over sixty years in growing and selling Farm Seeds, to supply only those varieties, and from the proper northern sources, that will give the best results on the farms of the Middle and New England States. You will note the 300-mile circle covers most of this section and parts of Ohio, the Virginias, and Maryland. This part of the country is covered by a network of railroads, and any seeds ordered from us by freight should reach you within a week from shipment at the latest, and if by express, in a day or two at the most.

We do not prepay freight, as we have found that a uniform freight-prepaid price works an injustice to the farmer within 100 miles of us, and favors the one around the extreme edge of the 300-mile circle. We will be glad, however, to make you prepaid prices upon request. In comparing prices and quality you will find you can save money in ordering your Farm Seeds from us, and on that basis may we not have your order?

CONDITIONS OF SALE

We assume responsibility that the seeds or tubers reach the purchaser in good condition. We offer to refund the purchase price of any seeds or tubers found by tests to be unsatisfactory to you within ten days after the seeds or tubers reach you. In common with all responsible seedsmen "The Edward F. Dibble Seedgrower Company warrants to the extent of the purchase price that seeds or tubers sold are as described on the container within recognized tolerances. Seller gives no other or further warranty, express or implied."

All of our Cabbage Seed is raised by growers who specialize in the raising of superior strains. For protection against disease the seed is hot-water treated.

Glory of Enkhuizen. 85 days. This late "domestic" Cabbage is the standard variety for kraut. Grows too large for shipping trade. Heads are large, weighing from 8 to 10 pounds, round, solid, with few outer leaves, of excellent quality.

Short-Stem Danish Ballhead. 100 days. The standard variety for storing for winter use. Heads usually weigh from 4 to 6 pounds but 10-pound heads are not uncommon under good conditions. The heads are slightly flattened, ball-shaped, solid and heavy.

We want large orders, of course, as our business is furnishing business farmers the highest grade seeds that will produce money-making crops. But no order is too small to get our most careful attention, as our experience has been, if once a farmer begins ordering his seed of us, nine times out of ten he will be a customer for life. Now, in your case, if you cannot send a large order, try a small one.

A bag of Timothy-Alsike Mixture, a bushel each of Clover and Timothy, a sack of Oats, and a couple of bushels of Seed Corn will give you a fair chance to try our Farm Seeds. If you have never grown Dibble's Russet Potatoes, include at least a sack in your order; we are sure you will thank us for the suggestion. Wherever Dibble's Russets are grown, they are not changed for any other variety.

PRICES ARE NET F.O.B. Honeoye Falls, N. Y. Bags and sacks free and not weighed in with the seed.

TERMS: Strictly cash with order, except on carload lots, when a special price will be made you delivered to your station, payable on arrival and inspection of goods.

PRICE CHANGES: As prices constantly fluctuate throughout the season, we do not print them in this Catalog but issue special price-lists giving the very lowest prices prevailing at the time. If you are not ready to order when this Catalog reaches you, write us for a new price-list when you are ready.

Prices are subject to change without notice. If lower when order is received, the difference will be refunded; if higher, you will be notified.

EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER • Honeoye Falls, N. Y.



SWEET CORN GARDEN ASSORTMENT

For the convenience of our customers who would like Corn throughout the season for their table use, we have put up a garden assortment using the five varieties listed here.

2 ozs. Spancross 4 ozs. Carmelcross
4 ozs. Marcross 4 ozs. Lincoln
1 lb. Golden Cross Bantam

Plant all five varieties at the first planting and then follow with Golden Cross Bantam at weekly intervals.

See Special Price-List for prices.

DIBBLE'S *Sweet* CORN

WE BELIEVE that every farmer should grow Sweet Corn so that he may have it available for his table or to sell in the local market. By planting at weekly intervals you can have Corn until frost comes.

The Hybrid Sweet Corns are rapidly replacing the open-pollinated sorts for canning, market gardening or for home use. They are more uniform in size and give larger yields.

We offer five of the best yellow hybrids and list them in order of maturing.

Hybrid Sweet Corn

SPANCROSS

60 days. Extra early. 23 days earlier than Golden Cross. Resistant to wilt and cold; good yield; medium size; good quality. Recommended for the first planting.

MARCROSS

65 days. Early. Outstanding for its large uniform ear; wilt resistant and resistant to cold. Good yield, excellent quality for an early Corn. One of the best for early market.

CARMELCROSS

70 days. Early midseason. Wilt resistant; excellent quality for an early Corn. Better yield than Spancross or Marcross.

LINCOLN

77 days. Midseason. Formerly known as Whipcross 23.39. Awarded Bronze Medal in 1941 All-America trials. A fine, big, midseason variety of uniform tall growth, large eared and of good quality.

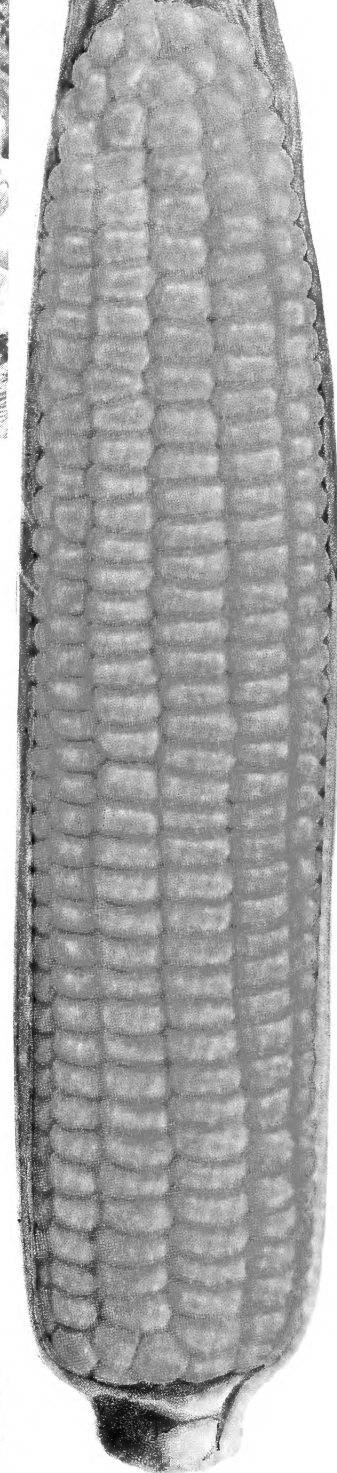
GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM

83 days. This variety has rapidly replaced open-pollinated sorts for canning, market gardening and home use and is by far the leading variety in cultivation today. Stalks about 6 feet tall with very uniform ears about 8 inches long. Planted at weekly intervals during May and June or even earlier if conditions permit, you will have the best of Sweet Corn throughout the season. Six to seven pounds will plant one acre.

Open-Pollinated Sweet Corn

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

The standard white variety maturing in about 95 days. It is an open-pollinated Sweet Corn, very productive and hardy. The ears are 8 to 9 inches long and the stalks will average 8 to 10 feet in height. While the quality of the ear for table use is not so good as the yellow hybrids, the larger ear and stalks make it the best variety to grow when maximum production is desired. It will produce the greatest amount of fodder, and a little Sweet Corn fodder is always desirable. Ten to fourteen pounds will plant one acre.



GOLDEN CROSS
BANTAM



DIBBLE'S

Farm Seed Facts
1891-1951



BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL PASTURE

1891 *Our 60th Anniversary* 1951